

Western Carolinian.

Printed and Published, once a week,
By PHILIP WHITE.

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1828.

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The terms of the Western Carolinian are, \$3 per annum—or \$2 50, if paid in advance—but payment in advance will be required from all subscribers at a distance, who are unknown to the Editor, unless some responsible person of his acquaintance guarantees the payment. No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrears are paid. Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first week, and twenty-five cents for each week thereafter. All letters addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid, or they may not be attended to.

STAGE LINE FROM RALEIGH TO SALISBURY.

THE subscriber having purchased this route of Mr. John Moreing, Junr., respectfully informs the public that no exertions in his power shall be wanting to render it as expeditious, safe and comfortable as it has hitherto been under the superintendence of its former indefatigable and worthy owner.

There will be no changes in the route. The Stage, as usual, will continue to run from Raleigh to Salisbury, via. Pittsboro' and Ashborough, once a week. It leaves Raleigh every Friday at 2 o'clock, p. m. and arrives at Salisbury on Monday at 10 o'clock, a. m. Price of passage from Raleigh to Salisbury, 7 dollars, and at the same rate for any distance on the route. All trunks and other baggage taken into the stage, shall be delivered at the place to which they are directed, on the responsibility of the subscriber. The subscriber hazards nothing in saying that this is the nearest, cheapest and most agreeable route from Raleigh to Salisbury; and he, therefore, with the greater confidence solicits public patronage.

GEORGE WILLIAMS, Jr.
January 8, 1828. Sent 14

YOUNG SIR ARCHIE. BY OLD SIR ARCHIE, OF ROANOKE.

WILL stand the ensuing season, at the store of Burton & Clayton, at Beatty's Ford, within 18 miles of Lincolnton, and 25 of Charlotte; and will be let to Mar-s at the very moderate price of \$8 the season, \$5 the single leap, and \$15 the insurance, the money for insurance will be claimed as soon as the mare is discovered to be with foal, or the property chartered.

SIR ARCHIE is a beautiful dark bay, 7 years old next spring, upwards of 16 hands high, of great power, action and vigor; and, in point of blood, is inferior to no horse in the Southern States, as will be seen by the following certificate from Judge Cameron and Mr. Bennahan, of Orange, which fully establishes his pedigree: "We certify, that the bay Stud horse Young Sir Archie, sold in August last to Mr. Alfred M. Burton, of Lincoln county, was raised by us; that he was got by Old Sir Archie, his dam by Eagle, his gran-dam by the imported horse Druid, his great, great dam, by Mark Anthony. He was six years old last spring. January 22d, 1828.

DUNCAN CAMERON,
THOMAS A. BENNEHAN."

The season will commence on the 1st of March, and end on the 1st of August; good pasture will be furnished gratis, and grain at the market price, if required; care will be taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but no liability for either. ALFRED M. BURTON.
February 12th, 1828. 6046

The Catawba Journal and Yorkville Pioneer will publish the above 5 times, and forward their accounts to me for pay. A. M. B.

COACH MAKING.

NATHAN BROWN returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general, for the liberal encouragement he has received in his line of business; and begs leave to inform them, that he still continues at his old stand, one door north-east of the jail; where he has on hand generally, GIGS, panel and stick; also, Sulkeys, Carriages, and Carriages, of all descriptions, executed not inferior to any in the surrounding country.

Repairing, of every description, and Smith-Work of any kind, will be done on the shortest notice and at the lowest prices.

NATHAN BROWN.
Salisbury, Jan. 15th, 1828. 604

CARRIAGE MAKING, &c.

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand, Carriages, Gigs, Sulkeys, &c. at the most reduced prices. He will execute, on the shortest notice, all orders in his line of business, in an elegant and fashionable style. Being grateful for the encouragement he has hitherto received, he will promise that nothing on his part shall be wanting to please those who may feel disposed to patronize him. GEORGE W. SPEARS.
Concord, N. C. Feb. 15th, 1828. 35

WORTHY OF ATTENTION!

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he has commenced the

Tailoring Business

In said town, on Main street, south of the court house, a few doors above Mr. Slaughter's tavern; where he will be thankful to receive any kind of work in his line of business. By his long experience in the business, he flatters himself he will be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may patronize him.

All orders for work from a distance, will be punctually attended to, strictly according to directions. The public are respectfully invited to try the subscriber's New-Shop.

BENJAMIN FRALEY.
Salisbury, Feb. 5th, 1828. 6066

TRUST SALE.

FOR the purpose of making distribution agreeably to a deed in trust, executed to me by Sarah Campbell, dec'd, late of Randolph county; for the use and benefit of her children, &c. will be sold in the Town of Lexington, on Thursday, the 20th day of March next, on a credit of twelve months,

Ten or twelve Valuable SLAVES, one of whom is a good Cooper and wheelwright. ALEX. GRAY, Trustee.
February 8th, 1828. 6066

MANSON HOTEL.

SALISBURY, NORTH CAROLINA,
BY EZRA ALLEMONG.

THIS elegant establishment, situated at the north corner of the Court House, has been recently repaired and fitted up in a new and superior style, for the reception of Company. The greatest pains have been taken to procure for this establishment new furniture of every description, necessary for the comfort of Travellers; the most approved servants have been selected with great care; the bar stocked with choice liquors, and the stables attended by obliging and attentive hostlers. The convenience of this situation is equal to any in the place. The house contains a number of private rooms, and out-houses, well calculated for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders. Attached to which, there is a Dry Goods and Book Store.

To those who may please to call on him, he assures them that no pains will be spared to render their stay comfortable and pleasing.

EZRA ALLEMONG.
Salisbury, Sept. 17 1827. 82

CARD

E. WILLEY & CO.

(At the Sign of the Mortar and Pestle.)

HAVE just received from New York, a large supply of Drugs, Medicines, and Paints;

which, together with their former stock, make their present assortment replete with the most valuable Medicines sold in our country. As they are determined to make this establishment worthy of public patronage, they now offer for sale, Wholesale and Retail, the above Medicines, &c. on the most reasonable terms.

Physicians in this section of the country, as well as those to the westward, who, heretofore, have been in the habit of supplying themselves with Medicines from the north, and elsewhere, will find it for their interest to encourage the efforts of the present proprietors, in making this a useful and permanent stand.

N. B. Orders carefully and punctually put up, agreeably to directions; and on the shortest notice. Salisbury, Nov. 20th, 1827. 89

NOTICE.

THAT in pursuance of a Deed of Trust, and for the purposes therein mentioned, we will expose to public sale, at the dwelling house of William Means, sen, on Monday, the 24th March next, that large and valuable

Tract of Land

on which the said William Means now lives, containing upwards of seven hundred acres. There is no tract of Land in the Western part of North Carolina, of the same quantity of acres, more valuable. There is on the premises a large and elegant brick Dwelling House; and also a brick Kitchen, and all necessary out-houses.

On the same day and at the same place, we will sell another Tract of Land, containing about one hundred acres, lying on the new Road leading from Concord to Salisbury.

Also, on the same day, we will sell eighteen or twenty likely NEGROES, consisting of men, women and children.

A credit of twelve months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security. WILLIAM C. MEANS, & Trustees.
JOHN N. PIERCE.
January 8th, 1828. 6066

The Catawba Journal will insert the above bill day of sale, and send account.

FACTORY AND COMMISSION BUSINESS IN CHARLESTON.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he continues the above line of business, at his old stand, on Edmondston's Wharf, where he is prepared to attend to the sale of produce committed to his care, upon which liberal advances will at all times be made; or to the execution of orders for Goods.

Wm. J. Wilson, Esq. or in his absence, the agent of the Steam Boats, Joseph H. Townes, will receive and forward, without delay, all Cottons consigned to me by the way of Charley, and will be prepared to make advances on such consignments, if required. 109

HENRY W. CONNER.
Charleston, Nov. 1st, 1827.

SEIDLITZ and SODAIC POWDERS.

E. WILLEY & CO. have on hand of the above Powders, and will continue to keep a constant supply during the season, by the gross, dozen, or single box.

N. B. said powders are put up according to the method prescribed by the London Pharmacopoeia.

ROBERT WYNNE.

WOULD inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken to himself the concern of Huntington and Wynne, and will continue to keep a neat assortment of all kinds of

WATCHES,

JEWELRY, and SILVERWARE;

and respectfully solicits those who are disposed to purchase such articles, to give him a call. He expects, in a short time, an additional journeyman; and will be well prepared to execute all work in his line. 404

Salisbury, Jan. 24th, 1828.

PAYMENT MUST BE MADE

TO all those that are indebted to me, I hope they will attend to this notice, as I am determined to close my books; if I don't, I will be compelled to discharge my hands and shut up my shop, for the want of money. Those that don't attend and pay against the first day of March, are informed that their respective accounts will be presented to them on that day; and those that fail to pay, may expect to be waited on by Peter Cauble, as I have requested him to attend at my shop on the 4th day of March, to receive the balance of the accounts and notes not then settled. I am compelled to have money, and money I must have; so people oughtn't to think hard of me. 306

EBEN. DICKSON.
Salisbury, Feb. 14, 1828.

MR. GASTON'S ADDRESS.

Cabarrus, Feb. 22d, 1828.

STW. In looking over the columns of your paper of the 19th inst. I see you have put misconstructions on the address of the Administration Convention of the people of this state, by saying its reasoning is deceptive, and false in its deductions: you will much oblige a subscriber by publishing it in your paper, to give the people a fair opportunity of judging for themselves.

A subscriber and friend to the Administration. [In accordance with the above request of a subscriber, we have this week commenced the address of the administration convention at Raleigh: its great length imposes on us the necessity of giving it in detached parts. In publishing this address, we do not assent to its propositions, nor the conclusions its author arrives at; but we publish it in pursuance of our determination to afford the opponents of the man of our choice, (Gen. Andrew Jackson) no just room to complain of our not giving them an opportunity of being heard through the columns of the Western Carolinian.]

Address of the Administration Convention held in the Capitol at Raleigh, Dec. 20th, 1827. To the Freemen of North Carolina.

FELLOW CITIZENS: The approaching election of President of the United States has created a high excitement in the public mind, and roused into action many angry passions. Those who now address you are far from desiring to increase this excitement, or to inflame these passions. They know that a large majority of their countrymen who take a part on either side of this controversy, are actuated by honest motives. They claim to themselves the right of expressing their own opinion, and of acting in conformity to the dictates of their own judgment; but they acknowledge to its full extent, the right of others to form a different opinion and to follow it up by a correspondent course of action. They see no reason why the citizens of the same community, entertaining the same reverence for their common institutions, and equally desirous of promoting the prosperity of their common Country, may not differ about the means of effecting this end, without asperity or animosity. They believe that calm discussion and dispassionate enquiry are most favorable to a correct decision. While therefore, as freemen, addressing freemen, they would express themselves frankly and fearlessly; yet, as men who know their own infirmities and weaknesses, they would fain speak without arrogance or bitterness.

We have assembled, fellow-citizens, from different parts of the State, to confer with each other on the forming of an Electoral Ticket which we may ourselves support, and which we can recommend to others who may determine to act with us in the Presidential Election. A conference on this subject was indispensable. The law of our state, as it now exists, will not permit us to vote in our respective districts for Electors whom we personally know, and in whom we can confide because we do know them. We can exercise the elective franchise only as the law permits; and we cannot exercise it at all without learning who will probably be acceptable to those citizens in the different districts of the State, who, with us, are favorable to the re-election of the present Chief-Magistrate. We believe that we have now procured the desired information, and we therefore take the liberty of making known the names of the persons for whom we intend to vote. We attempt no control over public sentiment, make no parade of our numbers, and claim no official influence. The Ticket which we propose must stand or fall by its own merit.

The approaching contest exhibits a state of things until lately unheard of in the political history of our Country.—From the period which closed the political life of the illustrious Washington, down to the days in which we live, when ever there were rival Candidates for the Presidency, the rivalry sprang from a difference in the parties who divided the Country. To the honor of the People, these parties were founded on measures and principles—not on men and a struggle for office. The effect of these contests was to bring before the People for their choice those best qualified to administer the affairs of the Nation, according to their views of its policy; and in every instance, the Candidate preferred was decidedly the ablest man of his party. The pending controversy exhibits no such dignity. It is not a conflict between opposing principles—but a conflict between opposing men and combinations of men. It is founded on no recognised difference about measures; but on a competition for power and place. On either side we see arrayed Politicians who have scarcely before been known to act in concert. The champions of State rights, and the liberal expounders of the Federal Constitution—the zealots for national encouragement to Domestic Manufactures, and the bigots who deem even moderate protection usurpation and tyranny—the friends and the enemies to improvement—by some extraordinary principles of cohesion, are found either

combined to overturn, or united to uphold the present Administration. In the political principles of Mr. Adams and of his opponent—in their views of national policy—so far as they have been declared or are discoverable,—a difference of any kind is not known to exist. This state of things appears to us, not only novel, but in some respects alarming. It is of a character which we deem menacing to the tranquillity, the honor, and the best interests of our Country.

We have no personal concern in this struggle. Belonging to the great body of the people, neither fearing to lose, nor seeking to gain office, we behold and judge of it only as it may affect the common welfare of us all, and believing that welfare essentially endangered, we cannot be indifferent to the result.

Three years ago four Candidates were voted for by the People. No one obtained a constitutional majority, and it devolved on the House of Representatives to make a selection from the three who had received the greatest number of suffrages. The choice fell on one of unquestioned talents, of extensive and accurate political knowledge, of long experience—pronounced by Washington among the first of our public characters—tried, trusted and approved by Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe. He selected for the first station in his Cabinet one of his opponents, distinguished for genius, eminent as a Statesman, and ardently admired by his friends. Instantly, the zealous supporters of the disappointed Candidates began the work of opposition. The charge of corruption was sounded through the land. Honorable and good men, exasperated by disappointment, or enraged by the contagious violence of their friends avowed a determination to oppose the Administration, though it should be as pure as the Angels who surrounded the throne of the Most High! Then commenced the array of party against party in our National Councils; and from that day, no public measure has been censured or applauded, opposed or supported, without a view to its influence on the next Presidential Contest. The work of violence begun by the Political Chiefs, was prosecuted with bitterness by the Subalterns of the parties through the Nation. The harmony of Social Intercourse has been impaired—the purity of character of our best citizens has been assailed—ancient animosities have been revived—new schisms have been created—sectional prejudices have been roused—and many of our public prints have teemed with abuse and slander. [To be continued.]

JACKSON MEETING in ANSON.

On Tuesday, the 15th January, 1828, a meeting of the citizens of Anson county, friendly to the election of Andrew Jackson to the Presidency of the United States, was held at the Court House in Wadesborough. Col. Joseph Pickett was called to the chair, and Martin Pickett and Clement Marshall, Esquires, were appointed Secretaries. The Chairman stated the object of the meeting in an impressive and eloquent address, which was highly gratifying to the numerous and respectable assemblage.

On motion of Mr. Jennings, it was Resolved, That this meeting approve of the resolutions of the Jackson Meeting held at the city of Raleigh on the 24th of December last.

On motion of Mr. Medley. Resolved, That Martin Pickett, Samuel Spencer, Hiram Jennings, Miles W. Mask and Clement Marshall be appointed delegates, to meet at Rockingham, Richmond county, on the third Tuesday of March next, for the purpose of conferring with the delegates of the other counties composing this District, on the subject of nominating a suitable person as an elector for said District.

On motion of Mr. Jennings, Samuel Spencer, Joseph Medley, Dr. P. M. Kettrell, John P. Bates, Clement Marshall, Adam Lockhart and Martin Pickett were appointed a committee to draft a preamble and resolutions expressive of the views of the meeting. After a short absence, Martin Pickett, Esq. as Chairman of the Committee appointed to prepare a preamble and resolutions, made a report, couched in a plain, nervous style; which conclusively shows, that the best interests of the citizens of this state, and of the United States, would be subserved by the election of Andrew Jackson, as President of the United States. We regret our want of room to give the whole of the report: it concludes as follows:

We are, therefore, opposed to John Q. Adams, because his whole course through life has been vacillating; that self interest has always been the primum mobile of all his acts. We are opposed to him, because he has directed the representatives not to be palsied by the will of their constituents; because he came into office against the express will of a majority of the citizens of the nation; and last, and

not the least, because the very manner in which he was elected, to say the least of it, savours strongly of corruption. Your committee, therefore, recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That we will use every honorable exertion in our power to prevent the reelection of John Q. Adams, and promote the cause of Gen. A. Jackson.

2. Resolved, That the committee of Delegation be instructed to recommend a uniform and tried friend of Gen. Jackson and John C. Calhoun, as a suitable person to be placed on the Electoral Ticket for this district.

On motion of Mr. Medley, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee of Vigilance and Correspondence, viz. A. Lockhart, William Johnson, Wm. A. Morris, Leonidas King, John P. Bates, Russel Rogers, Oliver Wives, Joshua Allen, Col. Joseph Pickett, Thomas Godfrey, Joseph Tanner, Robert Hathaway, Dr. Kettrell, John Studivant, jr. John Wall and Martin Pickett, Esqs.

On motion, it was unanimously resolved, that the thanks of the meeting be returned to the Chairman, for the able and dignified manner in which he presided.

On motion, resolved, that the foregoing proceedings be published in the Raleigh Star, North Carolina Journal and Western Carolinian.

JOSEPH PICKETT, Chairn.
MARTIN PICKETT, } Secretaries.
CLEMMENT MARSHALL, }

JACKSON AT NEW-ORLEANS.

We regret our want of room to give the proceedings of the most splendid celebration of the glorious 8th of January at New Orleans, more in detail: below will be found a brief account (as much as we can find room for to-day) of those interesting proceedings:

An extract of a letter gives the following description of the reception of the General: "We learned that the Legislature had met in the morning, and that the Governor had announced the arrival of their invited guests, and that the Legislature of the State, in obedience to public sentiment, had appointed a joint committee to act in conjunction with that of the people. Every thing was done that the honor of Louisiana demanded, in haste, it is true—but still it was done: and it was sufficient; the enthusiasm of the people filled up the out-line, imperfectly sketched by their representatives. At last the morning of the auspicious day dawned upon New Orleans. A fleet of steamboats were seen advancing towards the Pocahontas, which had now got under way, with twenty-four flags waving over her lofty decks. Two stupendous boats, lashed together, led the van. The whole fleet kept up a constant fire of artillery, which was answered from several ships in the harbour, and from the shore. Gen. Jackson stood on the back gallery of the Pocahontas, his head uncovered, conspicuous to the whole multitude, which literally covered the steamboats, the shipping and the surrounding shores. The van boats which bore the Revolutionary soldiers and the remnant of the old Orleans Battalion, passed the Pocahontas, and rounding too, led down the stream, while the acclamations of thousands of spectators rung from the river to the woods and back again to the river. In this order the fleet (eighteen steamboats of the first class) passed close to the city, directing their course towards the field of battle. In a few minutes it seemed alive with a vast multitude brought thither on horseback and in carriages, and poured forth from the steamboats. A line was formed by Generals Plauché and Labatut, and the committee repaired on board the Pocahontas, in order to invite the Gen. to land and meet his brother soldiers and fellow citizens. Phave no words to describe the scene which ensued. It would require a bolder pencil than mine. The addresses delivered to the General, and his answers may be given; but which cannot be given, is the expression of his venerable features; and the intense feelings of his heart, portrayed in every gesture and every look. It would be equally difficult to depict the joy and pride of the people in again beholding their country's great benefactor. Strangers, who had come from afar to behold the scene, caught the contagious sympathy. When he began to speak, the noise was hushed—every one seemed eager to catch the sound of his voice. He spoke of his own deeds with modesty of his surviving companions with affection, and of the dead with fond regret. As it grew late, he was hurried back to the Pocahontas and the fleet ascended the river. The General landed opposite the house of Mr. Marigny. The crowd on the bank of the river was immense—the windows, the balconies, even the roofs of the houses, the decks, tops and rigging of the ships, were covered with spectators. Their shouts when the General touched the shore, were as loud as the artillery, which thundered from the land and the water; he marched along the line of the troops, with his head uncovered. The procession was then formed—the general on foot—and after moving

through the principal streets of the city, reached the Government House, where the Governor introduced him to the Legislature of Louisiana, then in session. The Governor's address was concise and pertinent; the General answered him with frankness and energy, no less remarkable in his language than in his actions; each member was presented to him in turn; and all acknowledged the courtesy, the ease and unaffected dignity of his manners. From the Legislature, he proceeded to review the troops at the invitation of the Governor; the procession was again formed—and the General, attended by the Governor and the Legislature, repaired to the Catholic Church, when, after the delivery of an eloquent discourse by a young priest, speaking in the name of his venerable superior, Father Antonio, a solemn Te Deum was performed. When the religious ceremony was terminated, the Gen. was conducted by the Committee to the house prepared for his residence: he was there informed that he was invited to a dinner at Davis's Hotel, given by the citizens in commemoration of the day. The tables occupied two rooms of vast dimensions, at which at least five hundred persons sat down. Mr. Marigny was chosen President of the day. General Jackson was placed on his right, Governor Houston, of Tennessee, on his left—the venerable Father Antonio and the Abbe Honni, sat at the General's left. Many toasts were drank—they were warm and patriotic—nothing rapid in them. When the President announced the name of JACKSON, the company rose up, as if moved by one impulse—and rent the air with loud and repeated huzzas. When silence was restored, Mr. Marigny in a speech, delivered with an energy of manner in unison with the ardor of his feelings, bestowed a merited tribute of praise upon the services and character of the guest of his native State.

After the dinner, the General was invited to attend both the French and American theatres, where he was greeted with the same salutations which had followed him from the Battle Ground to the city.

Mrs. Jackson, who, with several ladies from Tennessee, accompanying her husband on his visit to Louisiana, was waited upon and met the moment she landed from the Pocahontas, by Mrs. Marigny, and other respectable ladies, who after having congratulated her on her safe arrival, conducted her to Mr. Marigny's house, where refreshments had been prepared, and where she received the salutations of a large and brilliant circle. Mrs. Marigny in her carriage afterwards accompanied Mrs. Jackson to the house of Martin Gordon, Esq., where apartments had been prepared for her and her female friends.

On Gen. Jackson's visit to the cathedral, an impressive discourse, prepared by the Rev. Father Antonio de Sedilla, was delivered by a young clergyman.

To which the General replied in these words:

Reverend Father: I receive your benedictions with ardent gratitude. When I contemplate your long, useful and happy life, approaching fourscore years, faithfully spent in the service of the most high, in this sanctuary, and amidst this grateful people, it inspires me with increased reverence for the religion which you teach. To your pious labours in this community, do I attribute, in a great degree, that deliverance from the invading foe, which crowned the valor of my comrades on the day of which this is the anniversary; for a moral and religious life is a constant appeal to the favour of heaven, and is a sure guarantee of faithful and heroic patriotism. That the fruits of your own righteousness, Reverend Father, may continue to flourish in the lives and hearts of your parishioners long after your spirit shall have received its reward in the mansions of bliss, is my fervent prayer. Permit me, with your assistance, to return my most humble thanks to the author of all good for his great mercies and for the benefits he has vouchsafed to bestow on me; but more especially for having made me and my brave associates, the instruments of his power, on the occasion to which you have been pleased to refer.

The following are a few of the many excellent toasts drank at the dinner:

Andrew Jackson.—His titles are his services, his party the American people.

The Memory of our illustrious Fellow Citizen, Thomas Jefferson.—He called the Louisianians his children, and said of the Hero of the 8th Jan. "he has filled the measure of his country's glory."

General Lafayette.—France his residence, his home the hearts of Americans.

By Isaac T. Preston, Esq.—Gentlemen, I will give you a text from the 10th chapter of St. John the Baptist:

"Verily, verily, I say unto you, he that entereth not by the door into the sheepfold, but climbeth up some other way, the same is a thief and a robber; but he that entereth in by the door is the shepherd of the sheep."

In a free country every man may preach his own sermon, and make the application!

An extract of a letter, says: "The 8th of January is past, and with the exception of the day of the Victory, a more glorious day was never witnessed in New Orleans. To convey to you an idea of the sublimity or grandeur of the flotilla, beggars all description from me. The old General

appeared very much affected when he took the hands of his companions in arms on the battle ground; but got through with the ceremony remarkably well; after which he returned on board the steamboat, and re-landed opposite to the house of Bernard Marigny, Esq., where he was hailed by an immense multitude as the saviour of Louisiana.

All except a few miserably contracted beings, waited upon and paid him their respects. Mrs. Jackson also received marked attention and kindness. She was visited (at the residence of Martin Gordon,) by nearly all the ladies of the city, both residents and strangers; the gentlemen also called upon her.

SALISBURY, MARCH 4, 1828.

ADMINISTRATION MEETING.

Agreeably to notice previously given, a meeting of the citizens of Rowan county, favorable to the present administration, and opposed to the election of General Jackson, took place in the court-house in Salisbury, on Wednesday, the 20th inst. When, on motion of John Beard, Jr. Esq. George Andrews, Esq. was called to the chair, and Dr. Stephen L. Ferrand, John Beard, sen. and Thomas L. Cowan, Esq. were appointed assistant chairmen; and on motion of Richard H. Alexander, Esq. Junius Sneed and Samuel Silliman were appointed secretaries.

The object of the meeting was stated by Mr. Alexander; upon whose motion, a committee, consisting of John Beard, Jr. John Andrews, Ekanah D. Austin, Jesse W. Walton, John Clement, Thomas Chambers, Albert Torrence, Thomas Dews, Richard H. Alexander, and Richmond Pearson, was appointed to report an address to the people of the county, on the subject of the Presidential election. The committee retired, and after a short consultation, returned, and reported, through Major Beard, the following address:

[The address has not been furnished us yet; and one of the committee of vigilance informed us, that as it was to be printed in pamphlet form, for distribution, it was perhaps not necessary we should publish it in our paper; although we told him we should not refuse to do so, in the event of a request being made of us to that effect.]

EDITOR.

The following resolutions were offered by Major Beard:

Resolved, that whilst we admit General Jackson's military capacity and services, we have no confidence in his talents and temper for civil affairs; and we therefore deprecate his election to the Presidency, as a precedent dangerous to the stability of our constitution.

Resolved, that we discredit and condemn the charge of intrigue and corruption, imputed to Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay; that our confidence in their talents and integrity is undiminished, and that we will use all honorable means to promote the re-election of Mr. Adams.

Resolved, that we entertain a high opinion of the integrity and talents of Richard Rush, Esq. and that we will support him as a candidate for the Vice Presidency.

Resolved, that we approve the nomination of Edmund Deberry, Esq. of Montgomery, as a candidate for this electoral district.

Richard H. Alexander, Esq. then addressed the meeting, in an able and eloquent speech, in favor of the address and resolutions; and after he had concluded, the vote was taken upon the address, and each resolution put separately, on motion of Dr. Mitchell, all of which were unanimously adopted.

On motion of Thomas Chambers, Esq. it was ordered that 500 copies of the address be printed, in pamphlet form, for circulation.

The following persons were then appointed a committee of vigilance and correspondence, to wit:

John Beard, Jr. Thomas L. Cowan, Dr. Isaac Burns, Samuel Silliman, Dr. Lucio Mitchell, Junius Sneed, Richard H. Alexander, George W. Brown, John Murphy, Michael Brown, Ezra Altemong, Dr. Stephen L. Ferrand, Albert Torrence, William Chambers, William H. Slaughter, William Howard, Daniel H. Cress, John Pool, John Beard, sen. Maxwell Chambers, Edward Yarbrough, Dr. Alexander Long, W. D. Crawford, Addison J. Kelly, Thomas Craigie, James Owens, Samuel Martin, Samuel Culbertson, James Dougherty, David Martin, John Martin, Thomas Wood, Joel Kimball, Casper Holdshouser, Frederick Holdshouser, Henry Casper, Adam Casper, Michael Shipping, Peter Kern, Reuben C. Young, Locke Atwell, William Crosby, Thomas Matthews, Abel Graham, John Andrews, William Kilpatrick, William Barr, Dr. Samuel Kerr, Rev. James Stafford, James Alexander, William Barber, John McCulloch, Robert Gillespie, George Andrews, Samuel Barr, Joseph Kerr, William Chunn, Rev. J. D. Kilpatrick, William Gray, Abraham R. Jones, John Clement, Casswell Harbin, Thomas McNeely, Dr. James F. Martin, William Buford, W. F. Kelly, Basil G. Jones, John Dismukes, Tension Cheshire, William Hawkins, James Frost, Lamb Taylor, Robt. Foster, sen. Richmond Pearson, William Hill, Dr. Pleasant Henderson, Jesse W. Walton, Anderson Ellis, Henry Ellis, James Ellis, Thomas Chambers, Ohio Chambers, James I. Long,

Daniel Clary, John Clary, John Walton, William Walton, Jacob Walton, Jacob Smith, Peter Riblin, John Goodman, Frederick Josea, William Josea, Thos. W. Belt, Lewis G. Slaughter, Charles L. Torrence, William H. Hackett, Dr. James M. Slaughter, Joseph E. Dobbins, and Daniel Wood.

On motion of Dr. Mitchell, Resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries, and published in the Western Carolinian and Catawba Journal.

Resolved, that the thanks of this meeting be presented to the chairmen and Secretaries. The meeting then adjourned.

GEORGE ANDREWS, Chairman.
S. L. FERRAND, }
JOHN BEARD, Jr. } A's. Cha'n.
THO. L. COWAN, }
Junius Sneed, } Secretaries.
Samuel Silliman, }

JACKSON MEETING IN STOKES.

At a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Stokes county, friendly to the election of General Andrew Jackson as President, and John C. Calhoun, as Vice President of the United States, convened at the court-house in Germantown, on the 23d of February, 1828; Thomas T. Armstrong, Esq. was called to the chair, and John F. Poindexter, and C. L. Banner, Esquires, appointed secretaries.

The chairman having explained the object of the meeting, on motion, appointed Daniel W. Courts, Wm. Hughes, and Henry A. Martin, a committee to draft resolutions, who, after having retired a few minutes, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Your committee, appointed to mature and report resolutions expressive of the object of this meeting, have not thought proper, at this stage of the Presidential contest, to present you with a long detail of the comparative merits of the two distinguished individuals now before the public. But at a time which, for intensity of interest, is probably without a parallel in the political history of our country, they beg leave, in the exercise of a privilege guaranteed to them by the constitution, to select for themselves the man they would have to rule over them, without pretending to deprecate the motives of those who may think proper to differ with them. They therefore recommend to the meeting the adoption of the following resolutions, to wit:

Resolved, that we do disapprove of the present incumbent as President of these United States; that we condemn the mode by which he has been elected, and that we are averse to his re-election.

Resolved, that this meeting having full confidence in the talents, political integrity and republican simplicity of General Andrew Jackson, recommend him as a suitable person to fill the office of President of the United States; and that we will use all fair and honorable means to promote his election.

Resolved, that we approve of the re-election of John C. Calhoun as Vice President of the United States; and that we will endeavor to advance his re-election by all honorable means.

Resolved, that the proceedings of the friends of Gen. Andrew Jackson at the city of Raleigh, meet the approbation of this meeting.

Resolved, that John Hill, Albert Moore, Harrison M. Waugh, Henry A. Martin, Daniel W. Courts, and John F. Poindexter, be appointed delegates to meet and confer with the convention of delegates from Caswell and Rockingham counties, at Rockingham court house, on Tuesday the 26th instant, for the purpose of nominating a suitable person to be placed on the Jackson Electoral ticket for this district.

Resolved, that T. T. Armstrong, Esq. Daniel W. Courts, Esq. Wm. Hughes, Esq. David H. Poindexter, Henry A. Martin, Esq. Col. Jno. Webb, Wm. Moore, Esq. Joseph Scales, Dr. Wm. A. Lacy, Wm. H. Lyon, Thomas Carn, Esq. David Dalton, Esq. Albert Moore, Esq. Philip Riser, Hulet Blackburn, Clisby Roberson, Esq. Solomon Spainhour, Esq. Francis Rose, Elijah Hooper, John Eutner, Esq. Wm. A. Lash, James Waugh, Esq. Emanuel Shober, Esq. Roderick Murchison, Joseph Kerner, Esq. George Brooks, Esq. Salubiel Stone, Esq. George Linville, Esq. Col. Johnson Clement, Gabriel Moore, John Banner, Jacob Salmons, Elisha Plumier, Capt. John Cooper, Capt. Jacob Shults, James Davis, Esq. Capt. Richard Flynt, Jesse Kefby, John Riddick, Leonard Zigler, Gideon Moore, Ezekiel Frost, and John C. Blum, be appointed a committee of vigilance and correspondence for this county, to promote the cause of Gen. Jackson in this State.

Resolved, that this meeting recommend to their delegates the selection of General Abraham Phillips, of Rockingham county, as a candidate for Elector of this district.

Resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretaries, and published in the Western Carolinian.

THO. T. ARMSTRONG, Chair'n.
JOHN F. POINDEXTER, } Secretaries.
CONSTANTINE L. BANNER, }

David L. Swain, Esq. has resigned the office of Solicitor of the 1st judicial circuit of this state.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTH DAY, 1828.

Under a very short and partial notice, a respectable number of the friends of General Andrew Jackson assembled at 2 o'clock in the Court-House, Lexington, Davidson county, in North-Carolina.—Doct. William K. Holt was conducted to the chair, supported by Col. John M. Smith, and Jesse Hargrave, Esq. Doct. William Dobson, and William W. Wiseman, Esq. were chosen secretaries. To aid in promoting the election of General Jackson to the Presidency, was then announced, in addresses by different individuals. Resolutions, appropriate to the political standing of the country, disapprobatory of the present chief magistrate's administration; and likewise full confidence reposed in the fine talents of General Jackson, and their peculiar fitness to bring about a change in our National Government, better suited to our circumstances as Republicans than the present, were unanimously adopted.—Committees of correspondence and vigilance were appointed. On motion, Resolved, that William K. Holt, William Dobson, Alexander Shamwell, Henry R. Dusenberry, and Mack Crump, Esquires, be chosen Delegates to receive and confer with Delegates from Rowan and Montgomery, at this place, on Tuesday of March Court next, concerning the nomination of a candidate for an Elector in this District, who will vote for Andrew Jackson as our next President of the United States, and John C. Calhoun as Vice President.

On motion, Resolved, that the foregoing be signed by the Chairman, Assistants, and Secretaries, and published.

W. K. HOLT, Chairman.
J. M. SMITH, }
J. HARGRAVE, } Assistants.
William Dobson, } Secretaries.
W. W. Wiseman, }

DANIEL H. CRESS.

REQUESTS all persons indebted to him by note of hand, book account, or otherwise, to make payment immediately, or their debts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. Persons having demands against him, will please present them for payment.

He has just opened an assortment of GOODS from the North, consisting of

Dry Goods, | Cutlery, Groceries,
Hard Ware, | Groceries, &c.
which he is selling at a smaller advance on cost, for cash, than has ever been offered to the public before in this place.

Salisbury, Feb. 18th, 1828. 95

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership of BROWN & HUNT, in Lexington, Davidson county, is dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted by note or account, are requested to call and make payment to Andrew Hunt, who is authorised to receive the same.

MICHAEL BROWN,
ANDREW HUNT.

Feb. 18th, 1828. 93

STORE HOUSE IN LEXINGTON.

THE subscriber's Brick Store House in Lexington, is for Rent. It is situated immediately on the north corner of the Public Square, and is one of the most eligible stands for a Store in the place. For terms, &c. apply to B. D. Rounsaville, Esq. in Lexington, or to the subscriber in Salisbury.

SAMUEL LEMLY.

Feb. 2d, 1828. 93

JOHN YOUNG'S ESTATE.

THE undersigned having qualified, at February sessions of Rowan county court, as administrator on the estate of John Young, dec'd, requests all persons indebted to said estate to make payment, and all persons having claims against the same, to present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar.

W. B. WOOD, Adm'r.

Feb. 19th, 1828. 608

MILLINGTON PETTILLO'S ESTATE.

THE subscribers having qualified as administrators of the estate of Millington Pettillo, dec'd, late of Buncombe county, N. C. desire all persons indebted to said estate to make payment, with as little delay as possible; and all persons having claims against said estate, are desired to present them legally authenticated, within the time limited by act of assembly, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JOHN YOUNG,
THOMAS WHITESIDES,
THOMAS LITTLE,
JOHN BURGIN, Administrators.

February 16th, 1828. 607

TENNESSEE LANDS.

THE subscriber is desirous of exchanging Lands in the Western District of Tennessee, for lands in the Western counties of North-Carolina. His lands lie in different counties in the Western District, and are of the very best quality. Persons owning lands in the western part of this state, who are desirous of disposing of them, with a view of removing to the West, will be enabled to get good bargains, by way of exchange, on application to the subscriber, at Beatty's Ford, Lincoln county, N. C.

ROBERT H. BURTON.

February 11th, 1828. 304

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed by Robert Gardner to me, for the purpose of making me safe for being security to Henry Weaver and others, which sum is mentioned in the deed, I will sell at Public Vendue, on Monday of April Superior Court, at the court-house in Salisbury, the Plantation on which the said Robert Gardner, dec'd, resided, within four or five miles of town, containing about 350 acres, adjoining Moses Brown and others; terms, &c. made known on the day of sale.

HENRY HILL, Trustee.

February 25d, 1828. 608

CASH, the Mother and Life of TRADE.

THE subscriber having removed his Store to Concord, respectfully invites all those who are indebted to him to come forward and settle by the first day of March next. Those who fail in complying, may rest assured that their notes and accounts will be placed forthwith in the hands of officers for collection.

Salisbury, Dec. 5, 1827. F. W. CRESS.

LANDS for TAXES, in IREDELL.

I WILL sell at the court-house in Statesville, on the 3d Monday in April, the following tracts of Land, or so much thereof as will pay the Taxes for the years 1825 and 1826, viz:

Acres.	By whom given in.	Valuation.
400	Charles Moore	\$800
230	James Swann	660
265	William Waugh	530
172	John Waugh	220
262	John Wingfield	525
172	Samuel Waugh	336
411	David Beard	1233
172	Joseph Brim	276
—8	Aaron Dewese	160
83	Thomas Hair	221
203	James Hair	360
368	Samuel Mordock	609
208	James G. Mayse	232
213	Jeremiah Potts	376
500	Thomas Porter's heirs	650
182	James Porter	566
180	Erasmus Lovelace	540
60	John Reid	60
251	George Reid	376
45	William Cash	254
76	Eliza Cash	282
128	Jonathan Mason	350
115	Goodridge Moore	223
100	Adam Campbell	100
173	Hugh Curran	173
100	Stanly Davis	105
488	A. S. Duvall	368
20	John Fair	28
50	Russell Jefferson	25
50	Allen Lunceford	45
30	Brent Swaine	70
39	Elisha Solomon	25
120	John Wooton	120
120	Edwin Culver	60
395	Shepherd Daniels	290
270	John Moore	300
350	John Welch	486
130	David White	300
30	Willis Bagwels	30
170	Levi Bagwels	170
213	Richard Chambly	213
155	Thomas Crabbs	100
330	John Dowels, sen.	441
125	Wiley Garris	125
310	Charles Hooper	409
263	Julius Keeton	263
258	Merrack Clark	258
121	John Staeflyars	180
62	Jordan Myers	62
150	Matthew Roberts, jr.	75
140	Lucretia Speaks	140
50	Levinia Shoemaker	100
115	Robert Tillman	115
200	John Griffith	200
169	Silas Hartness	260
284	Alexander Hartness	400
150	William Hartness	250
100	Archibald Hogston	100
716	James Hartness	1314
51	William Lackey, Thos's, son	76
45	Highly Looper	100
79	George Marshall	79
150	John Mitchell	300
340	David Queen	1000
100	Samuel Roberts	100
900	William Stewart	1200
178	Silas Stuart	170
150	Samuel Smith	509
265	Lewis Wilds	408
30	John P. Baker	50
200	Brinsley Barnes	150
150	Benjamin Bowles	150
346	John Correll	246
209	Benjamin Farmer	404
240	Alexander Griffin	240
58	William Jolly	190
33	Solomon Smith	707
382	Abel Sherriff	456
134	John Teague	160
216	John Woodring	289
66	William Combs	99
131	Robert Elliott	200
00	John Elliott	195
100	George Elliott	195
112	Alexander Gunn	112
100	William Houston	100
150	Fergus Milligan	444
154	Joseph Moore	175
39	Ezekiel Snipes	45
116	Joseph Stephenson	116
300	Edward Teague	300
240	John Templeton	370
150	Noah Watson	100
353	William Warren	480
73	James Brotherton	73
282	William Fortunes	600
200	William Gray	400
100	Matthew Goodwin	100
135	John Goodwin	135
50	Solomon Hood	50
150	John Hooper	150
200	Jas Hooper	400
47	Willis H. Priest	54
209	Robert Potts	400
450	William Potts	650
300	James Reynolds	500
244	Thomas Reynolds	400
164	Samuel Sumpter	400
30	Adlai Watts	78
280	Elisha H. Johnson	720
522	Thomas Jefferson	400
200	William McLeod, jr.	300
100	William McLeod, sen.	150
100	Campbell McKay	150
930	Joseph McKay, for his Father's	1209
100	John's	150
132	Ralph Stewart	650
230	Howell Alley	450
60	Berry Hobbs	120
133	Robert McKay	144
200	John Norwood	500
150	Robert Beatty	200
150	Aaron Norwood	314
110	James Templeton, farmer	150
130	John F. Cook	71
171	Benjamin F. Cowan	645
215	Jane Cummings	200
109	Patrick Graham	270
574	William Kerr	250
71	George McHenry	200
151	John Bell, in trust	500
75	James Carrigan	200
72	Samuel Fleming	780
200	Andrew Kerr, in trust for Clay-	25
18	ton's heirs	900
230	John McKay	166
103	John McCulloch	250
215	Smith Reynolds	375
300	David Woolver	400
950	Daniel McKay	30
300	Richard King	30
	Parsons	

P. CALDWELL, S'ff. of Iredeell.

N. B. I will sell, on the same day, about 50 Tracts of Land, on vendition exponas, and executions.

P. C. S'ff.

Feb. 28th, 1828. 109

BLANK BANK BONDS.

OF the new form now required, for sale at the office of the Western Carolinian, Salisbury.

NEW YORK, FEB. 15.

DEATH OF GOVERNOR CLINTON.

The melancholy and unexpected intelligence reached town last evening, of the sudden demise of His Excellency De Witt Clinton, Governor of this State.

The Albany Argus of the 12th, says, "we discharge a melancholy duty in announcing the death of Governor Clinton. He expired last evening of an apoplexy. The summons came without scarcely a moment's warning, whilst he was sitting in his chair, in the midst of his family."

The sensation which this event produced throughout the city, and continues to produce, need not be described. It came with the suddenness of the electric shock; and seems even now to be a dream, rather than melancholy reality.

We understand that Governor Clinton discharged his official avocations during the day as usual; having written several letters in the afternoon. He died almost instantly, the first indication of the approach of the attack being the falling back of his head upon the chair, and the lapse between that moment and the arrival of Dr. Bay, when life was extinct, not being more than 10 minutes. All efforts to restore animation proved unavailing, notwithstanding they were unremitting to a late hour last night.

After the assembling of the Legislature on the morning of the 12th, and the Rev. Mr. Young had made a solemn address to Heaven, Mr. Berman, a political opponent of Gov. Clinton's, arose and offered sundry resolutions on the melancholy subject of the Governor's death, prefaced by some eloquent remarks: we have room for only what follows:

Mr. Speaker: It seems to devolve upon me, as the representative of this city, to call the attention of the house to that awful event, which since our last sitting, has shrouded this metropolis in mourning. Death has been among us! and he has aimed at no common mark. By one of those signal dispensations which illustrate the supremacy of the Almighty and the nothingness of man, he has cut down one not only pre-eminent in station, but most conspicuous for talents and public services. How inscrutable are the ways of Providence!

In the resolutions which I shall have the honor to submit, I have endeavored to express the common feelings of this house, and of the community. Before they are read, I shall attempt the further duty of saying something of the character and services of the illustrious dead. I do not intend to speak his eulogy—for I have neither sufficient control over my own feelings to perform the task, nor would the suddenness of the occasion permit me to do justice to the subject.

But I may say without offence—and in the spirit of history, that this State, since the formation of its government—nay, more—since the settlement of the country—has never produced an individual, who has exerted so great an influence upon the interests of the State, or whose name is more likely to be perpetuated in its history.

Let the statesmen of the present day, those who are now engaged in the career of ambition, learn wisdom from his example. The grave of Clinton will soon cover the recollections of his political honors, and in it will be buried the triumphs and reverses of the hour. But his fame as the patron of schools and seminaries of learning, as the friend of morals and benevolence, and as the ardent champion of every great public improvement, will flourish while Time shall last. Need I remind you of his efforts to call out and to foster the latent genius of our people? Need I speak of his labors in aid of that great work which has conferred so much glory on his native State, and so largely contributed to the happiness of its inhabitants? By connecting his fortunes with the success of that stupendous project, and by devoting to it the best energies of his mind, what an unfading wreath did he secure? So long as the waters of the great lakes shall flow through this new channel, so the Atlantic, so long shall history record his name!

I rejoice, Sir, that he was not taken from us, until he had witnessed the triumphant consummation of that great work. I rejoice still more, that he was permitted to outlive, to a great degree, the collisions, the prejudices, and the asperities of party; and that there is now nothing to prevent the representatives of the people, from awarding to his memory the honors he deserves. I feel, therefore, that I may safely call on the members of this house, on the votaries of science—the friends of humanity and morals

the philanthropist and the patriot—to unite with me, in strewing flowers on his bier; and in compliance with usages rendered holy by the best feelings of our nature, to join in a solemn expression of respect for his memory, and sorrow for his loss.

Committees were appointed to arrange for the funeral ceremonies; the members resolved to wear the usual badges of mourning during the remainder of the session, and both houses adjourned till the following day.

DESPERATE NAVAL BATTLE.

By an arrival at Charleston from Key West, intelligence is received of a desperate sea fight between the Mexican brig of war *Guerrero*, Capt. David H. Porter, (nephew to the Commodore) and the Spanish frigate *Lealtad*. Capt. Porter had previously captured two Spanish Brigs of War, one of them 18 guns and 180 men, the other 10 guns and 130 men. The *Guerrero* mounted 22 guns and had a crew of 136 men. The firing in this action was heard in Havana, when the frigate *Lealtad*, of 34 guns and 500 men, immediately put to sea. She is said to be a remarkable fast sailer, and the brig being in a very crippled state, was soon overtaken by the frigate, when a desperate fight ensued, which lasted two hours and twenty minutes, one hour and a quarter of which time, the two vessels were within speaking distance. During the engagement, the colors of the *Guerrero* were twice shot away and replaced. The two previous engagements and this long and close fight, exhausted the whole of the powder and shot of the G. when as a consequence, she ceased firing, and being so crippled in spars and rigging, Captain Porter determined to strike his colors. The frigate supposing they were again shot away, continued her firing, and it was after the brig had surrendered, Captain Porter was killed, by a grape shot passing through his body.

Thus fell Captain David H. Porter, after as gallant a battle as history records. Such conduct deserves a better fate. We cannot avoid feeling a pride of country in recording so gallant an exploit, performed by an American, although he was engaged in a foreign service, at war with a nation with whom we are at peace.

We learn the *Guerrero* lost 49 men killed, the number of wounded not known. The loss of the Spaniard is said to be near 200 men, and the frigate very much injured in her hull and rigging. Capt. D. H. Porter was a nephew of the Commodore. The latter had a son on board the *Guerrero*.

Lieut. Thompson, Surgeon Boardman, and young Porter, son of the Commodore, were put on board a guard ship at Havana.

A public funeral was preparing at Havana, for Capt. D. H. Porter. At Key West, the Herman Mexican Brig fired minute guns, &c.

A letter from Key West states, "the *Herman* is now in port, and is determined to give the *Castilla* frigate a trial. She was in sight yesterday. Captain Hawkins is a gallant officer, and does not favor men; should she take us, it will not be for want of ammunition." The *Herman* sailed on a cruise, the same day the *Lily* left Key West. *Charleston Cour.*

LATE FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, FEB. 15. Yesterday the packet ship *Canada*, Capt. Rogers, arrived at this port from Liverpool from whence she sailed on the 2d of January. It would seem by the accounts from Constantinople, that war was momentarily expected between Turkey and the Allied powers. The Russian troops on the Turkish frontier were said to be ready to cross the Pruth at a moment's warning.

The Ambassadors of the Allied Powers at Constantinople had demanded their passports, which it is said were refused on the ground that they were unnecessary, the ministers being perfectly safe under the protection of the Sublime Porte. The probability is, that the Grand Seigneur was not quite ready to take the last step, and as the departure of the ministers would be equivalent to a formal declaration of war, he preferred keeping them a little while longer.

The British squadron at Navarino had been recruited by three ships of the line. A rumor had reached England that the French Admiral De Rigny had destroyed the Greek fleet. We presume that this story wanted confirmation, as it is improbable in itself. The probability is, we think, that Admiral Rigny has destroyed a considerable number of piratical vessels under the Greek flag.

Peace has been concluded between the Russians and Persians. Russia retains all the territory north of the Araxes, and a small portion of that to the southward. The Persians to pay all the expenses of the war. The treaty leaves Russia at liberty to pursue any measures against Turkey.

Don Miguel, the Portuguese prince, had arrived in England, on his way to Portugal, to ascend the throne of that kingdom. Intelligence from Madrid states, that serious negotiations are on foot between the French and Spanish courts, for the complete evacuation of Spain.

Salisbury:

MARCH 4th, 1828.

A GREAT MAN HAS FALLEN!

The New-York papers are shrouded in mourning, for the death of Gov. CLINTON, who departed this life suddenly, at his residence in Albany, on Monday, the 11th of February, 1828.

De Witt Clinton was emphatically a great man—firm, decided, manly, and upright. Nature gave him a powerful and capacious mind, and he embellished it with all the graces of education. His imagination, brilliant and comprehensive, was guided by the soundest judgment, and amidst the labors and cares of political life, he found time to cultivate a classical and poetical taste.

Never, since the formation of our government, says the Albany Signs of the Times, has the sympathy and affection of the American public received so severe a shock as will be felt in this sudden loss of CLINTON.

Gov. Clinton was born in Orange county, in the state of New York, in March 1769; therefore at his death, he was 58 years and about 11 months old.

Some particulars of the death of this great man, will be found in preceding columns of this day's Carolinian.

Gen. PETER FORNEY, of Lincoln, has been nominated by the convention of delegates, which met in Charlotte, on the 26th ult., as a candidate for Jackson Elector in that district.

Bible Societies.—It is stated as a fact, although it may appear incredible to many of our readers, that in the beginning of last year, seven thousand families in the old thickly-settled state of New Jersey, were destitute of the Bible: The Nassau Hall and other bible societies in that state, formed the noble resolution of supplying every family in the state with a bible in the space of one year; which, with the assistance of about 30 students of the colleges there, was accomplished in about 8 months. From the same source, we learn that there are many thousands of grown persons who could not read; and thousands of children who had received no education. This is a mournful picture of a state that has always been considered as inhabited by an enlightened and religious people. If such be the case in New Jersey, what an appalling picture might we not expect the same inquiry would exhibit to our view in North Carolina, in *Rowan county*? Let this incite the members of the Salisbury Bible Society, to renewed exertions in the good cause.

Kentucky.—This state has long been torn by factions, a prey to the fury of local politics. Local matters have now given place to the all-absorbing question of the Presidency, which seems to produce as high an excitement as ever before agitated the people there. Some time ago, a resolution was introduced into the Legislature, by an administration man, approving the manner in which Mr. Adams was made president. This led to an investigation of Mr. Clay's agency in that affair; but this could not be effectually done, it was thought, without passing a resolution to send for persons and papers. This resolution passed, by a considerable majority in the Senate, though the administration had a majority of only three; the friends of Mr. Clay, not wishing to manifest any reluctance to an investigation of his conduct, in reference to the presidential question. Witnesses were soon collected, and examined before that body (the senate) as to what they had heard, and knew. The whole of this proceeding is what might have been looked for as a scene of mad confusion. Some think Mr. Clay is convicted of corrupt bargain; while others appear to be gratified that nothing of a more serious nature is positively alleged against him. Mr. Pope examined the witnesses on the part of the friends of Jackson, and Mr. Ben. Harshbarger, on the part of Mr. Clay. Mr. S. Fanner being sworn and interrogated, stated that Mr. Clay had paid him \$100 for publishing Mr. Kendall's letters against John Q. Adams, and that Mr. Clay told him he should not lose by it. Mr. Kendall being sworn and interrogated, was asked, among other questions, what he had heard David White, a member of Congress from Kentucky, say were the reasons which induced him to vote for Mr. Adams. This question was objected to by the friends of Mr. Clay, and after a long debate, the question was taken, and the friends of Mr. Clay voted to a man against the evidence, and thereby having a majority in the senate, it was decided that the question should not be answered. We know not what other matters may think of the business from this, but to us it appears as though the friends of Mr. Clay were afraid to go into a full investigation.

In the house of representatives, a resolution approving the present administration, offered by Mr. Breckenridge, has three times been refused a consideration, the last motion for its consideration was rejected, by a vote of 52 against 33. Two persons, Francis P. Blair, and Michael Harrison, refused to give evidence in the matter before the senate, on the ground that what they knew was communicated to them confidentially. A motion was made to commit them to prison, for contempt; but the motion was supported by only 7 votes. And here the business rested on our last dates from Kentucky.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

We have received the proceedings of a respectable meeting of the friends of Gen. Jackson, held in Lincoln on the 22d ult.; Maj. Daniel M. Forney, chairman; Perry G. Roberts, secretary; but our paper being made up before they came to hand, we are obliged to defer their insertion till next week.

Political Meetings.—In preceding columns of today's paper, will be found the proceedings of the Administration meeting in this town, and of the Jackson meetings in Davidson, Stokes, and Anson counties.

Jackson meetings have been held in the counties of Perquimans, Hertford, Granville, and Chowan counties; and measures adopted to promote the election of the General to the Presidency.

The friends of the Administration in Mecklenburg county, held a meeting in Charlotte, on Friday, the 22d ult. We have not yet seen their proceedings.

The friends of Jackson held a meeting in the same place, on last Tuesday, the 26th ult. The assemblage of people, we learn, was very large. Joseph Wilson, Esq. chairman. We expect to receive the proceedings in time for our next.

Thomas Tudor Tucker, Esq. Treasurer of the United States, died at Washington city, a few days since, after a short illness. He was one of the oldest officers of the general government. Gov. Kent of Maryland, is spoken of as his successor.

New Post Office.—A post-office has been established in Thyrtia Congregation, in this county, by the name of *Miranda*, and Mr. John M. McConaughy appointed Post-master. The office will be kept at the dwelling of his mother, the residence of the late James McConaughy, dec'd.

Martin Van Buren, now a Senator in Congress from New-York, is named as a suitable person to succeed De Witt Clinton, as Governor of that great state.

A meeting of the friends of the administration took place in Greenborough, on the 19th ult.; John Caldwell, chairman; Ralph Gorrell and T. E. Strange, secretaries. Resolutions were passed, approving the administration of Mr. Adams, and expressing a determination to use their exertions towards re-electing him. A committee of four was appointed, to draft an address to the people of Guilford county; and a committee of vigilance and correspondence, consisting of 50 persons, was appointed to further their cause.

John Duer has been appointed U. S. district attorney for the southern district of New-York, in place of Robert Tillotson, resigned.

Afflictive.—We are informed that a little son of Col. William Anderson's, of Buncombe county, in this state, aged about 5 years, was drowned a short time since, in attempting to cross Big Ivy river. The little innocent, accompanied by his sister 6 or 7 years old, attempted to cross the river on a log; but they both fell into the water—the girl lodged on a rock, after floating down about 30 yards; the boy was swept down by the current near a mile, where he was found dead about an hour afterwards, lodged against some drift-wood.

Mr. Editor: At the Feb. term of Rowan county court, the Grand Jury took it in their heads to compare their sentiments on the subject of the Presidency; which eventuated in ascertaining that 12 were for Jackson; 3 for Adams.

WILLIAM JARVIS, Foreman.

A Colonization Society has been formed in Randolph county; Maj. Wm. Hogan, President; Dr. Phineas Nixon, and Dr. Wm. W. Turner, Vice Presidents; Gen. Alexander Gray, Secretary; Jonathan Worth, Esq. Treasurer; Hugh Moffatt, Esq. Col. Benjamin Elliott, Samuel Hill, Elisha Coffin, Esq. Col. John Wood, Col. Geo. Hoover, Hugh McCain, and Jesse Walker, Managers.

Another Awful Warning to the Intemperate!

We have seen it stated in the Raleigh Star, that a man by the name of William Cline was committed to jail in Lincoln, on the 1st ult., on a charge of having murdered his own child. On inquiry, we find the statement in the Star to be substantially true. Cline and his wife were at a neighbor's, not far from home, at a chopping frolic; some time during the day, Cline went home, where a negro woman and two little children had been left; he took a dram, although pretty well intoxicated before; and on being asked by his oldest child where his mother was, which inquiry it repeated a number of times, he in a rage knocked it down, till his foot upon its neck, and pulled it by the legs till its neck was broken! The negro woman mounted the horse, with the other child behind her, and alarmed the neighbors; on arriving at Cline's house, they found him sitting at the fire, the child lying dead near him. On being asked why he had killed his child, he manifested no concern, and said he did not know it was dead: He was completely stupefied by drunkenness. A coroner's inquest resulted in a verdict of *wilful murder*; and Cline was committed to jail.

Two negroes, belonging to Mr. Hetchpeth Webb, living in the western part of this county, were committed to jail in this town, on Friday last, for an attempt to murder their master. The first negro that attacked Mr. Webb, struck an axe into his shoulder, making a frightful gash; another negro, then coming to the assistance of his fellow, Mr. Webb retreated, and collecting 4 or 5 of his neighbors, renewed their efforts to conquer the fellows; and after a fierce struggle, succeeded in tying them, having choked them into submission; the negroes were then chained together by their necks, taken before Jacob Kridler, Esq. a commitment procured for them, and they brought to town and lodged in jail, as above stated. On their way, in crossing the high bridge at Kridler's Mill, one of the negroes jumped off, with the intention of drowning himself; but being chained to the other, he was held fast, and drawn up again. They will probably have their trial at the next superior court in this town, the 1st Monday in April.

Mr. MONROE.—A letter has been received in Richmond, Virginia, stating that Mr. Monroe lies dangerously ill.

Counterfeit Notes.—A man who called his name *Hagner*, having been detected in Augusta, Georgia, in passing counterfeit notes on the banks of North and South Carolina, and Georgia, was committed to jail on the 15th ult.; and during the night, he hung himself with his back to a beam. Six or seven hundred dollar counterfeit money, was found on him.

The Markets.

Fayetteville, Feb. 21.—Cotton, 84 to 94; Beef, fresh in market, 5 cents; Bacon, 6 to 8; peach brandy, 30 to 45; apple do. 33 to 37; flour, 4 to 4 25; whiskey, 25 to 30.

Charlotte, Feb. 25.—Upland cotton, 84 a 104; whiskey, 25 to 26; bagging, 45 inch, 22 to 24; sugar, 124 to 15; molasses, 27 to 28 cents; bacon, 6 to 7; apple brandy, 25 to 28; beeswax, 22; coffee, 13 to 17; hyson tea, 100 to 110; Jamaica rum, 110 to 115—West India do. 75 to 80. North Carolina hills, 54 to 6 per cent. discount; Georgia do. 1 to 14.

Cotton.—The sales, from the 5th to 16th exclusive, amount to about 1300 bales—comprising 760 New-Orleans at 94 to 124 cents, the former for old crop, and the latter for fine new. 300 Alabama, at 94 a 11; and 300 Uplands at 94 a 104.

Camden, Feb. 16.—Cotton, ordinary to middling, 8 to 9; middling to fair, 9 to 9 1/2; fair to good, 9 1/2 to 9 3/4; prime, 10 cents.

Augusta, Feb. 18.—Cotton, middling 9 to 9 1/2; prime lots, 9 1/2 to 10. Bacon, 7 to 9; whiskey, 25 to 31; North Carolina notes, 3 per cent. discount.

Petersburg, Feb. 22.—Cotton, 84 to 94; tobacco, passed, 3 a 26—refused, 2 a 34; corn, 14 a 52; bacon, 7 a 8; lard, 7 1/2 a 8 1/2; apple brandy, 28 a 30; peach 20 a 25 cents.

LAW, AND OTHER BOOKS.

WILL sell, at the court-house in Statesville, on the 1st day of May, as the Administrator of Moses L. Hill, dec'd, a large and valuable collection of Law Books, and others of various kinds. Six months credit will be given; Bond and security required.

P. CALDWELL, Adm'r.

Any person or persons having borrowed books of Mr. Hill, are requested to return them immediately. P. C. Adm'r. Feb. 28th, 1828. 407

MONEY LOST.

LOST, on Tuesday, the 26th of February, either between William Ottridge's and Salisbury, or in the streets of Salisbury, a purse containing between 20 and 34 dollars in silver, mostly small pieces; one or two eagle dollars, five 5 frank pieces, 10 or 12 dollars in eagle halves, the balance in halves, quarters, 12 1/2 and some 62 pieces: the finder shall receive \$5, by delivering the same to Philo White or George McConaughy in Salisbury, or to the subscriber. All merchants in Salisbury are requested to notice; and should any of the above-mentioned money be offered to them, to make inquiries concerning the same, as there is but little silver passing these times. 205 Feb. 28th, 1828. JAMES STEWART.

A PAIR OF GILT EPAULETS

FOR sale, very low; they have been used, but are not much soiled. Apply at James B. Hampton's watch-maker's shop. Feb. 28th, 1828. 64

GOODMAN'S HOTEL.

At the Sign of the Golden Ball. THIS subscriber has opened a boarding house and house of entertainment, at the corner of King and Broad Streets, opposite the court-house. He promises to afford, both to the boarder and traveller, who will favor him with their patronage, his undivided exertions to please, both in comfort and charges. 407

JOSEPH GOODMAN.

Camden, S. C. Feb. 16th, 1828.

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, made by Jacob Kebler to Moses L. Hill, for the purpose therein mentioned, I, as the Administrator of said Hill, will sell in the town of Statesville, on the 2d Monday in March, one House and Lot in said town, together with the necessary out houses; one Negro man, two Negro women, and one child, and various other articles, too tedious to mention. Twelve months credit will be given; bond and security will be required. P. CALDWELL, Administrator. Feb. 28th, 1828. 205

VALUABLE LAND

BEING determined upon removing to the western country, the subscriber offers for sale the whole of his valuable possessions, lying on the north side of the Catawba River, and on both sides of the main road leading from Statesville to Lincoln, of the Buffalo Shoal creek, just 10 miles from Statesville, Iredell county, N. C. There is in all 390 acres of Land, a good portion of which is first rate land in the country. On the premises there is a good new framed dwelling House, sufficiently large, well finished off; corn crib, stables, kitchen, meat-house, and large barn, &c. A sufficient quantity of land is under cultivation profitably to employ 3 or 4 hands; with a sufficient quantity of excellent meadow ground, and 30 or 35 acres of first rate bottom land in this country, for corn or tobacco. The land is susceptible of being, and will be, as may suit purchasers, divided into two settlements.

N. B. I had like to forget the probability of a very extensive Gold Mine, on this land.

The subscriber being determined to sell the above property, it will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms to the purchaser. Persons desirous of purchasing, are invited to examine the premises. Rev. JOHN LEA. Feb. 19th, 1828. 206

SALES FOR TOWN TAXES.

WILL be sold at the court-house, on Tuesday, the 15th day of April next, the following lots and houses in the town of Salisbury, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to satisfy the Commissioners Taxes due thereon, from the year 1820, to the year 1828; to wit: The house and lot formerly owned by Sally Abbot, deceased, now by Abraham Jacobs. House and lot formerly owned by Daniel Jacobs, now by Philip Jacobs. Lots formerly owned by B. P. Pearson, now by John McClelland. Houses and lots belonging to Barnabas Kridler's estate. House and lot belonging to Francis Coupee's estate. House and lot now owned and occupied by Sarah Yarbrough. Houses and lots occupied by John Trexler. House and lot formerly owned by Thomas Holmes, now by Samuel Jones. House and lot owned by Ralph Kestler. House and lot formerly owned by Martha Watson, now by Mrs. West. House and lot belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Smothers. House and lot belonging to the estate of the late Thomas Todd. Also, lots numbers 26, 24, 51, 32, 33, and 57, in the West Square; lots numbers 38, 39, 46, and 47, in the East Square of said town. All of which will be actually struck off to the last bidder on that day, if the taxes due thereon are not previously paid.

WILLIAM HOWARD, C. T. T.

March 4th, 1828. 69

ALBERT CORPENING'S ESTATE.

THE subscriber having qualified as executor of the last will and testament of Albert Corpening, deceased, late of the county of Burke, desires all persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased, to come forward and make payment without delay; and likewise all those who have any claims against said estate, to present them, legally authenticated, within the time limited by law, otherwise this notice will be held in bar of their recovery. DAVID CORPENING, Executor. 3rd 13 January 31st, 1828.

CASH WANTED!

THE subscriber has declined crediting his goods, and requests those indebted to him, to make payment against the first of February next, as longer indulgence need not be expected. I will sell

GOODS

at reduced prices hereafter, for CASH ALONE. GEO. MC CONAUGHY. Salisbury, N. C. Feb. 29, 1827. 61

SHERIFFS DEEDS.

500 land sold by order of writs of venditioni exponas, for sale at this office.

LAMP OIL.

FIRST quality of *Winter Strained Lamp Oil*; also, *Glass Lamps*, for sale, by
Salisbury, Jan. 15, 1828. E. WILLEY & Co.

WILLIAM MOSBY'S ESTATE.

ON Thursday, the 13th day of March next, will be exposed to public sale, at the late residence of Wm. Mosby, dec'd, in the Forks of the York,

16 or 17 likely Negroes.

Men, Women, and Children; stock of *Horses, Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep*; a quantity of *Corn and Rye*, ready cleaned; Household Furniture, one Wagon, Farming Utensils of all kinds, and many other articles. A credit of 12 months will be given, the purchaser giving bonds with approved security. All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment to the subscriber; also, those who have claims against the estate are requested to present them, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this will be plead in bar of their recovery. FRANCIS WILLIAMS, Executor.

Salisbury, Feb. 14th, 1828.

NOTICE TO LITIGANTS.

THE subscriber having declined acting any longer as a Constable, requests all persons who have placed papers in his hands for collection, to come forward and take them up, or have a settlement in some way. He is desirous of closing his business in this line, as soon as possible, and will thank those concerned to call on him at his residence in the Forks of the York, as soon as convenient. E. GIBBS.

Rowan county, Feb. 23d, 1828.

JOHN STODDARD.

THE public are cautioned against trading for a note of hand given to me by Joseph Crews, some time last summer, for sixty-four dollars, due the first day of January, 1828, as it is paid in full by the said Joseph Crews; said Note was lost with sundry other notes and papers, together with my Pocket-book and Coat, on my way home from Petersburg, Virginia, sometime in November last.

Stokes county, Feb. 16th, 1828.

BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he has established a *Book Binding* in said town, on Main Street, a few doors south of the Court-House; where he will be thankful to receive any kind of work in his line of business. From a number of years experience, in Europe and America, he feels confident of being able to give entire satisfaction to all those who may favor him with any description of *Binding*.

Blank Books made to order, after any pattern furnished, on short notice, and at prices which no one can complain of.

Old Books Rebound, either plain or ornamental, on the most moderate terms. All orders from a distance, faithfully attended to. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited, by their obedient servant.

JOHN H. DE CARTERET.

Salisbury, April 28th, 1827.

DR. J. W. HILLIARD.

BEGS leave most respectfully to inform the citizens of Davidson county, that he has just received a fine assortment of *Fresh Medicines*; and expects to receive within a few weeks, from Philadelphia and New-York, an assortment more extensive than has ever reached this country; and he pledges his time and talents, in future, entirely to his profession. He hopes, from years experience in the profession, to meet with that patronage which a man should, whose whole mind is devoted to it. His charges shall never exceed those made by other medical gentlemen. August 27, 1827.

State of North Carolina, Ashe county.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, September term, 1827. Majority Baldwin vs. Elisha Baldwin. Petition for divorce. Whereas, it appears to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is an inhabitant of another state, it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made for three months in the Raleigh Register and Western Carolinian, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Ashe, at the court-house in Jefferson, on the third Monday of March next, and then and there plead, answer or demur, otherwise the petition will be heard ex parte, and the same set for trial. Witness, David Earnest, Clerk, at office, this 7th day of November, A. D. 1827. D. EARNEST, CLK.

Price advt. \$4.

State of North Carolina, Cabarrus county.

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, January term, 1828: William L. Davidson vs. Administrator of Will. Parks, dec'd. Justice's Judgment levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Ezra Parks one of the heirs at law of the said Will. Parks, dec'd, is not an inhabitant of this State; ordered, therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, notifying the said Ezra Parks to appear at our next Court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for said county at the court house in Concord, on the 3d Monday of April next, then and there to plead or demur, otherwise Judgment pro confesso will be had as to him, and execution awarded accordingly.

606 DAN'L COLEMAN, CLK.

State of North Carolina, Cabarrus county.

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, January term, 1828: heirs of Charles Harris dec'd vs. Administrator of Will. Parks dec'd. Justice's Judgment levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Ezra Parks one of the heirs at law of the said Will. Parks, dec'd, is not an inhabitant of this State, ordered, therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian notifying the said Ezra Parks to appear at our next Court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for said County at the court house in Concord, on the 3d Monday of April next, then and there to plead or demur, otherwise Judgment pro confesso will be had as to him, and execution awarded accordingly.

606 DAN'L COLEMAN, CLK.

State of North Carolina, Iredell County.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, Fall Term, 1827: Sally Deaton vs. James Deaton. Petition for Divorce. In this case it is ordered by the Court that notice be given for three months in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury; and in the Star, printed in Raleigh; that the defendant James Deaton, appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the County of Iredell, at the Court House in Statesville, on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead to, or answer the petition of Sally Deaton, or that the same will be taken pro confesso, and will be heard ex parte. Copied from the minutes.

139 Test: JAS. CAMPBELL, CLK.

POETRY.

BEAUTY'S TEAR.

The dew exhaled from beauty's eye,
Mild timorous glances shed;
Falls like the moisture of the sky,
Upon the lily's head.

The lily and the rose unite,
On beauty's cheek to share
The drops of radiant delight,
And drink and flourish there.

The eye shoots forth its sunny beams,
To warm the waking flowers;
As Nature owes her lovely realms,
To sunshine and to showers.

The flowers—the light—the warmth, be thine,
The glorious bloom of spring—
No tears, but where the sun-beams shine,
And zephyrs sport their wing.

FROM THE WARREN (ROBERT-ISLAND) STAR.

THE PRINTER'S LOVE.

We love to see the blooming rose
In all its beauty dress;
We love to hear our friends disclose
The emotions of the breast.

We love to see a ship arrive
Well laden to our shore;
We love to see our neighbours thrive,
And love and bless the poor.

We love to see domestic life
With uninterrupted joys;
We love to see a youthful wife
Not pleased with trifling toys.

We love all these—yet far above
All that we have ever said,
We love—what every PRINTER loves,
To have subscribers paid.

MANUFACTURES. WOOL, &c.

The following Report was made to the House of Commons of the Legislature of this state, on the 1st of January last, by Charles Fisher, Esq. member from Salisbury, who was chairman of the select committee on the subject:

[CONTINUED.]

Black Labor.—But, if this be the fact as to white labor, it is still more so, when black labor is employed.

We are aware that the opinion is entertained at the North, and even by some persons among ourselves, that our slaves cannot be advantageously employed in manufactures: 1st. Because, as is alleged, they are deficient in intellectual qualifications; and, 2d. That they have no moral principle. Now, that the northern manufacturers should hold out these ideas, is not to be wondered at, when we consider that it is their interest to do so; but that these notions should be entertained by any well informed persons acquainted with our black population, is strange indeed. What branch of mechanics have we in our country, in which we do not find negroes often distinguished for their skill and ingenuity? In every place we see them equalling the best white mechanics.

But if evidence drawn from analogous pursuits is deemed insufficient, we offer proof in point. Mr. Donaldson, before mentioned, says that he has been for some time in the way of working blacks in his factories, and that he not only finds them equal to whites in aptness to learn, and skill to execute, but, all things considered, he actually prefers them. Mr. D. further states that he has had several Superintendents from the north, and all of these, with the exception of one, decidedly prefers black help, as they term it, to white. With the blacks, there is no turning out for wages, and no time lost in visiting musters, and other public exhibitions.

But one of the great advantages of black labor is, that you can attach it permanently to the establishment by purchase.

The following calculations will show the difference in cost between white and black labor. We suppose,

1st. A factory is erected in New England, to be carried on for 10 years by white operatives.

2d. Another is erected in North Carolina, to be carried on for the same length of time, by black operatives, each of 1,000 spindles, and both conducted by good managers.

1st. The one with white labor.

According to the statements to be relied on, it requires 33 hands, large and small, to carry on 1,000 spindles. At the most moderate rates, these hands will cost (per week) 70 dollars; or, if paid at the end of the year, \$3,640. The fact however, is, that the \$70 is always paid at the end of each week; which, when the interest is carried forward to the end of the year, make nearly, or altogether, \$109 more; but we will throw this aside, and state the sum at \$3,640. From the time of paying the first \$3,640, to the end of the term of ten years, will be nine years; therefore count the interest on that sum for nine years; on the payment of wages for the second year, count interest for eight years; on the wages of the third year; add interest for 7 years, and so on to the end of ten years; when it will be as-

certain, that the sum paid out for wages alone, with simple interest thereon, will amount to more than \$46,000. 2nd. The other establishment of black labor.

In place of hiring hands, we say let them be purchased; and we allow enough when we estimate that hands of the right description may be had for \$300 each, on an average. Instead of 33, the number of whites employed, add one to every eleven, making 36. These supernumeraries are put in to make up for any loss of time, on account of sickness or casualties. 36 slaves, at \$200 each, is \$7,200.

The next inquiry is, what will it cost per annum, to clothe and feed these 36 blacks? Some very intelligent gentlemen, large owners of slaves, give it as their opinion that slaves of this description can be decently clothed and plentifully fed for 25 dollars each, which would make 850 dollars per year; but not to fall under the mark, the committee estimate that the cost will be 1,000 dollars per year. To these sums should also be added, the wages of the Superintendent—say 500 dollars per year. These being the expenses of black labor, we wish now to compare it with the cost of the white labor of 33 hands.

The 33 whites we have seen will cost \$3,640 dollars per year, or, in other words, their wages may be put down as worth 3,640 dollars.

Now, 36 blacks, and 1 white superintendent, can certainly do as much work as 33 whites. We therefore put their labor down at the same price of \$3,640 dollars.

Having thus ascertained the cost of black labor, and its value in wages, we proceed to make the annual calculations during the term of ten years.

At the end of the 1st year.

Do. To capital vested in the purchase of slaves, - - -	\$7,200
To interest thereon for 12 months, - - -	422
Clothing and feeding slaves: 1st year, 1,000	
Wages to a white Superintendent, - - -	500
	\$9,122
Do. By what the same quantum of labor will cost, if performed by white operatives, - - -	3,640
	5,482

At the end of 2nd year.

Do. To balance unpaid as above, - - -	5,482
Interest thereon, - - -	329 52
Clothing and feeding blacks, and wages to Superintendent, - - -	1,500
	7,321 52
Do. By wages, as above, - - -	3,640
	3,681 52

At the end of 3d year.

Do. To balance as above, - - -	\$5,681 52
Interest thereon, - - -	220 89
3d item, as above, - - -	1,500
	7,402 41
Do. As above, - - -	3,640
	3,762 41

At the end of 4th year.

Do. To balance as above, - - -	\$1,762 41
Interest thereon, - - -	157 44
4th item, as above, - - -	1,500
	3,419 85
Do. By wages, as above, - - -	3,640
Over pays by - - -	220 15

Thus, at the end of the fourth year, the capital invested in slaves, with interest regularly carried forward, will be paid off, and more than paid by \$220 15. Besides this, the slaves have been well fed and clothed, and 500 dollars annually allowed, as wages to a white Superintendent.

Now carry on this sum of \$220 15, with interest, from the end of the 4th year, to the end of the term of ten years, is - \$229 49

Net wages of 5th year, (after deducting \$100, for clothing and feeding, and 500 dollars for Superintendent) will be 2,140 dollars and interest to end of term, - - -	2,740
Net wages of 6th year, with interest, - - -	2,653
do of 7th year, - - -	2,525
do of 8th year, - - -	2,396
do of 9th year, - - -	2,258
do of 10th year, - - -	2,140
	\$15,021 80

Thus at the end of the term of ten years, the establishment carried on by white operatives has cost for labor alone 46,000 dollars.

While the one carried on by blacks has paid the purchase money with interest, has fed and clothed the hands, has paid a Superintendent, and made a saving on the basis of white labor of \$15,021 80.

In addition to this, the blacks are still on hand, and worth more than when first purchased. But, to be on

the safe side, deduct for deaths and casualties 25 per cent. from first cost, leaves 5,400 dollars.

Then so far as regards wages for the operatives, if you employ white labor, at the end of ten years you pay about 46,000 dollars.

If blacks are employed, you have the same labor, and at the end of ten years, actually save \$15,021 80.

The two sums added together, 61,021 dollars shows the difference between black and white labor for ten years, in an establishment of only 1,000 spindles. But there are many establishments of 5,000, of course the difference would be in proportion, that is, \$305,105.

To this add the items of transportation on the raw material for ten years, on 500 bales, at 7 dollars 50 cents per bale, that being the quantity of cotton annually consumed by such an establishment, equal to 5,000, at 7 dollars 50 cents, is 37,500.

Total difference in favor of black establishment, is 342,605 dollars.

[To be continued.]

FROM THE MIDDLESEX GAZETTE.

The influence of personal Religion on Domestic Happiness.

It is often the case, that irreligious men indulge a prejudice against personal piety; they are afraid of its influence in near friends, and are disposed to represent their piety in the worst point of light. The following anecdote of the kind wife, which lately appeared in the New-York Observer, exhibits the happy influence of personal religion on the part of the wife; who is bound to an irreligious and profligate husband, and this example of meekness, forbearance and kindness, may encourage other wives in similar cases, in the faithful discharge of duty, under the most painful personal abuse and cruel treatment. In this case the husband was a lover of sinful pleasure. He was fond of parties, and accustomed to be out late at night. On a certain occasion, when spending an evening as usual with his companions at a tavern, the conversation happened to turn on the excellencies and faults of their wives. The husband above mentioned, passed the highest encomiums upon his wife, saying she was excellent, only she was a Methodist, (meaning this as a term of reproach for her being religious.) "Notwithstanding which," said he, such is the command of her temper, that was I to take you gentlemen home with me at midnight, and order her to rise, and get a supper for you, she would be all submission and cheerfulness."—The company regarding this as merely a brag, dared him to make the experiment, by a considerable wager. The bargain was made, and about midnight the company adjourned, as proposed. Being admitted to the house—"where is your mistress, said the husband to the maid servant, who sat up for him. She has gone to bed sir." "Call her up said he, tell her I have brought some friends home with me, and desire her to get up and prepare them a supper." The good woman at once obeyed the unreasonable summons,—dressed herself, came down stairs and received the company with perfect civility,—told them she happened to have some chickens ready for the spit, and supper was accordingly very soon served up, when she performed the honors of the table, with as much apparent cheerfulness, as if she had expected company in a proper season.

After supper the guests could not refrain from expressing their astonishment; one of them more sober than the rest, thus addressed himself to the lady. "Madam said he, your civility fills us with surprise. Our unreasonable visit is in consequence of a wager, which we have certainly lost. As you are a very religious person and cannot approve of our conduct, give me leave to ask, what can possibly induce you to behave with so much kindness towards us? Sir, replied she, when I married, my husband and myself were both living in sin,—we were without God in the world, but it has pleased the Lord to call me out of that dangerous condition, as I humbly hope;—my husband continues in it;—I tremble for his future state. Were he to die as he is he must be miserable forever. I think it therefore my duty to make his present condition as comfortable as possible." This wise and faithful reply affected the whole company;—it went to the heart of her husband, and left an impression on his mind of great use to his spiritual welfare. Do

you think, said he, my dear, that I shall be eternally miserable? I thank you for the warning! by the grace of God, I will change my conduct.—Such is the influence of kindness on the heart. Were wives, whose husbands are unkind and vicious, under the influence of that piety, which will enable them to restrain their own tempers, and to be meek and patient under trials, it is impossible to tell in how many cases, the husband would be reformed by the kindness of the wife. I do not mean, that the wife should sacrifice her duty to God, for the sake of pleasing her husband, but that in all his treatment, towards her, she should study to exhibit a condescension, benevolence and pleasantness, as would be sure to carry conviction to the heart of her husband, of her moral purity in contrast with his own moral deformity.

Hollow Trees.—Mr. Eaton, principal of the Rensselaer School, Troy, affirms that hollow trees grow as fast as sound ones; that the sugar maple after being drained of its sap 50 years, and after the whole interior has become dead, grows as fast, and presents as blooming an aspect, as any sound tree of the same species and age standing by its side. The common apple tree grows thriftily; and bears abundance of fruit, after the interior is completely rotted away. The matter which affects the growth of trees is deposited between the bark and wood, and the internal woody part does not seem to have any influence upon the external growth.

Horses.—It may be generally remarked that men who drive fast have swift horses, not that they drive fast because they have swift horses, but because fast driving makes horses swift. A horse may commonly be trained to a dull and heavy, or to an airy and fleet gait. Nature unquestionably does much; but education does far more towards producing the great difference in the speed of horses, than most men are willing to allow. Horses are more frequently injured by driving them beyond their habitual pace, than beyond their native power. The best direction for the education of horses, is, "drive fast and stop often."

JACKSON AT HOME.

At the 8th of January Dinner in Washington city, Mr. Hayne, of South Carolina, being called on, gave a toast, accompanied by some prefatory remarks, of which the following are the conclusion:

It was my good fortune, soon after the late war, to be in the neighborhood of General Jackson's residence, and to pass a short time with him and his amiable and excellent lady, at their own house. There I had an opportunity of forming a just estimate of his character, wholly uninfluenced by party feelings; for his name had not then been even mentioned in connection with the presidency, nor do I believe that he indulged a wish of being again involved in the busy scenes of public life, but cherished a hope that he might, like Washington, be permitted to pass the remainder of his days in the quiet pursuits of agriculture. The opinion I formed of Gen. Jackson, from the universal testimony of his neighbors, (perhaps the best test of any man's merits,) and my own personal observations, has undergone no change up to the present hour. I found him, sir, in the possession of the entire confidence and esteem of his neighbors, and surrounded by much love and affection. It was possible; he was universally considered as a man of great disinterestedness, integrity, and honor, scrupulously just in all his dealings, mild in his manners, and charitable in his feelings. He was known as the guardian of the orphan, the protector of the poor, and the friend of the friendless. He was the munificent patron of churches and of schools, and the zealous promoter of every scheme which had for its object the improvement of the moral and intellectual condition of those who were placed by their condition under his peculiar care, and regarded as a friend by all who knew him. When to this is added, that he was admitted by all to possess a clear head and a sound heart, you have the character of Gen. Jackson according to the estimation of those who have known him longest and most intimately, among whom are some of the wisest and best men in the United States.—I offer a toast.

ANDREW JACKSON—who, like Washington, saved his country in war—and like Jefferson, will save it in peace.